

McGill Daily

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

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Skating Party and Dance To-night

GEO. HODGSON
SCI. '15 TELLS
OF NAVAL LIFE

Has Had Many Experiences With Subs.

HOME ON LEAVE.

Was Attached to Seaplane Section of the R. N. A. S. in England.

A visitor at the Union yesterday was Flight-Lieut. Geo. Hodgson, R. N. A. S., who is home on leave. Previous to his enlistment Hodgson was a member of Science '15. Lieut. Hodgson has seen much service overseas, and gives the following account of the work with the R. N. A. S. The Royal Naval Air Service is practically the same as the R.F.C. The work is divided into two branches, one of which is detailed to work on land, and the other on the sea. The men in the former branch use the ordinary land plane, and they are generally connected to bombing squadrons in France. Those who are in the latter branch (to which Lieut. Hodgson was connected) use sea planes and flying boats. The sea planes may have for their base either a coast station or a sea plane carrier, which is attached to a flotilla. There is always a carrier connected with a large naval base, and it goes out with the fleet when the latter leaves its base.

The duty of the sea pilot when connected to one of these flotillas is to do scouting work, if the weather is suitable—which it seldom is. The planes, while on patrol duty, must keep constantly on the "out-vive" for submarines. When one is sighted it is immediately bombed. It is surprising to what depth one can see from a plane, although it depends upon the nature of the water. Around Scotland you can see quite clearly to a depth of even 50 feet, while along the shore of England you can hardly see at all.

When connected to a coast station, upon sighting a U-boat, the fact is immediately flashed by wireless to the coast station, where the whole of the anti-sub. patrol is in readiness. On a clear day subs. can be seen as far away as 15 miles, and one can fly comparatively high, but in misty weather one must fly low. Although the U-boat, when in motion is readily visible, it can be seen with difficulty when stationary. One, perhaps, sees only a white streak, and upon closer inspection finds a sub.

However, the submarines are always on the lookout for planes, and one must surprise them. The pilot manoeuvres so as to get his plane between the sun and the sub, keeping at a high altitude.

Then, for the sake of silence, the engine is shut off, and the plane is allowed to glide down and brought into position to drop its bombs, when the most favorable moment comes. Bombs are dropped anywhere from 500 to 2,000 feet, but usually between five and eight hundred. Care must be exercised in dropping the bombs to judge the distance as, if they are dropped from a lower altitude than five hundred feet there is a strong probability of being blown up by your own bombs. The bombs, when loosed, travel with the same velocity as the plane, so naturally hit the water directly below you. So when the sub. is in sight you set the bomb sight on it and drop the bomb before you are directly over it.

It is very difficult to tell when you do get a direct hit from a plane. Hodgson remarked that he had bombed four or five subs, but really could not tell whether he had been successful in making a hit or not. Sometimes after bombing they had started to drag for the subs, but this was found to be very difficult owing to the great difficulty of establishing the position of the submarine, when it was hit. Hodgson then went on to tell of another kind of work which the air service undertakes—that of convoy work.

Convoy work is very important, and it has been found that there are no cases of ships conveyed by aircraft patrol ever being sunk. Subs. seldom attack planes, for should they do so it has been found that planes generally get the better of the scrap. There was a time, when older machines were used for convoy, that subs. would try and attack a convoy, but with the advent of more modern machines, with their increase in speed, the subs. have kept clear. One of the great difficulties to be encountered by our air craft is in the matter of navigation. Usually a plane goes out for five hours or so at a time, and reckonings are made by time and compass. One of the curious things one finds is that when flying, it is impossible to tell if there is any wind.

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

Junior-Sophomore Debate, R.V.C. 7.45 p.m. — Skating Party and Dance.
 First "B" Cert. Lecture for students.

COMING.

Feb. 12—Rev. Geo. Adam on "With Harry Lauder at the Front."
 Feb. 12—First Inter-Faculty basketball game, Medicine vs. Theology.

SKATING PARTY AND DANCE TO-NIGHT

Chaperones to be Miss Cameron, Miss Cartwright and Mrs. Brown.

The third of the Skating Parties and Dances, under the auspices of the Students' Council, will be held this evening at 7.45 p.m. In order that the dancing may be started sharp at ten o'clock, you are asked to meet at the Union on time, and fill your programmes as soon as possible. Skating will start sharp at 8.15 p.m., and will consist of eight bands, which will take until 9.30 p.m. Immediately on return to the Union, refreshments will be served, to be followed by the dance. For the information of those who have not attended either of the first two events, the following "tips" are given. On entering the Union, exchange your tickets for programmes. The Dining Room on the right hand side of the entrance is reserved for the ladies' cloak-room. Gentlemen's cloak room in the Grill Room on the left of the entrance. Be sure and get there on time, and do not delay selecting your partners.

Miss Cameron, Miss Cartwright and Mrs. (Dr.) Brown, have kindly consented to act as chaperones for the evening.

In the event of the temperature being prohibitive to skating, the first half of the programme will be filled in by either cards or dancing. A notice will be posted at the main gate of any change.

DR. GRENFELL TO ADDRESS STUDENTS.

The Canadian Club of McGill have secured Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, of the Labrador, to address the student body in the Union on Friday, Feb. 22nd, at 5 p.m.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE.

College.	W.	L.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	3	0	1000
Cornell	2	0	1900
Yale	1	1	.500
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Columbia	0	2	.000
Dartmouth	0	2	.000

While meant for air service, the planes are fixed so as to make it possible for them to stay on the water. But generally they are kept in the air, and kept going till they strike England. Hodgson had this happen once. He was up only half an hour, when he noticed that a fog was coming up, and another time, while on patrol he was fifty miles out, and the weather changed, and low clouds appeared. Suddenly the wind changed, and he decided to come back home above the clouds. He judged that it would take him about an hour to get to the coast. After about half an hour he saw through a rift in the clouds that he was over the land. It amounted to this, that he had been carried along by the wind, and it was just by chance that he saw the land.

Among other students who are in the R. N. A. S. he mentions Norman Scott, A. Wilson, Sci. '17, Charlie McNichol, B.Sc., and Frank McGill (now Flight Sub-Lieut. Gooch, who had the misfortune to get lost while flying, and had to descend, and is interned in Holland; George Scott, Sci. '17, and numbers of others.

Men in the R. N. A. S. have leave about two days per month, which is usually spent in London.

Each sea plane has two pilots, while the land machines have but one. It takes about six months' training to qualify fully for this service. When the war began there were about one hundred officers and men in the air service, but now there are over 40,000 men. This includes mechanics, whose duty it is to overhaul and keep in repair the machines used. The cruising speed has also increased, and it now ranges from 70 miles per hour to the greatest, which is about 100 miles per hour with an average machine. Hodgson says there are thousands of Canadian students now in England, and many are in the flying business.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE LAST NIGHT AT R.V.C.

Bernard Walker Speaks of the Growth of U. S. Navy.

BEGAN WITH THREE SHIPS.

Tells of Co-operation of British and U. S. Navies in Patrol Work.

A most interesting and instructive lecture was given last evening in the R. V. C. by Mr. Bernard Walker, editor of the Scientific American. The lecture was illustrated by most artistic lantern slides of the U. S. Navy, lent by the American Naval League, and several pictures of the British Navy were also shown.

Mr. Walker traced the growth of the U. S. Navy from its commencement. At first it was intended strictly for defence. The navy began with the building of three ships, the number gradually increasing, till in 1904 the States stood second among the nations in naval power.

In 1904 the first Dreadnought was built in England, and other nations followed in her steps when it was proved that this type of ship was the most effective. The States then dropped back to third in power on the seas. This was due to political neglect. A programme of construction of a navy was drawn up, and the National Security League and the National Defence League united their efforts on its behalf. The average sum voted per year towards the navy was \$2,000,000. The number of officers and men was about tripled.

Vessels have been built to meet the demands of modern warfare. There are plans now in execution for battleships, super-dreadnoughts, and for six cruisers of 35,000 tons, run entirely by electricity. By the end of this year the States will again be second in strength.

The interned German ships have been used to carry troops to the other side. The best of the destroyer fleet were sent to the help of the Allies on the declaration of war by the States, on account of the ruthless submarine warfare of our enemies. Submarines have since been sent. There is now an appropriation of \$350,000,000 for the new destroyer fleet. The Henry Ford plant at Toronto is to be given over to the building of new chasers, which are equipped for dropping bombs from the sterns. These bombs are set to explode near the submarine, and the force of the concussion is sufficient to sink the submarine even if the bomb should not touch it.

Mr. Walker closed the lecture by showing the lantern slides. He stated that he had heard from a friend, Vice-Admiral Simms, that the American fleet had fitted in with the British without a hitch, and was now assisting with its excellent work.

RECENT MILITIA ORDERS OF INTEREST TO CHEMISTRY STUDENTS.

Militia orders, issued by militia headquarters at Ottawa, contain a paragraph dealing with the procedure in the case of men erroneously arrested as defaulters under the Military Service Act. The paragraph states that men who have been apprehended as defaulters and taken on the strength of the C.E.F., shall, on the production of satisfactory proof, that they have complied with the act, be struck off the strength as "erroneously ordered to report."

Another paragraph states that physicians, dentists, and veterinary surgeons ordered to report for duty may, on reporting, be granted immediate leave of absence without pay, until their services are required as officers.

In future names of absentees and deserters from the C. E. F. in the United States will be forwarded direct by military district headquarters to the provost-marshal here. The list will be sent when the men have overstayed their leave by forty-eight hours, and military districts will be required to receive absentees and deserters from across the line, regardless of where they may belong, arrangements being subsequently made to forward them to their proper districts.



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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

THE STRAIGHTFORWARD MAN.

If there is one kind of failing which, more than any other, it is hard to find any excuse or palliation for, it is that peculiar form of moral obliquity which is commonly called insincerity. Yet there is no fault more common among the young men of to-day. Matters have come to such a pass that it is now regarded as almost "queer" to be sincere about anything; the earnest man is looked on as an oddity. While this attitude is not by any means confined to college students, it is certainly at the modern University that one finds it most prevalent. The average man, when he reaches college, wishes to show his complete emancipation from all the trammels of his younger days, and hence thinks to create an impression of worldly wisdom by deerring any form of true enthusiasm.

Yet, after all, what is finer than to see a man who is straightforward, who does not seek to make apologies for the enthusiasm he feels for a good cause? No matter what mistakes the earnest man may make, he at least has the consolation that he erred in all sincerity. But the man who is constantly "trimming his sails" to suit everyone with whom he speaks is almost certain to have his motives suspected when he would wish to appear most disinterested.

It is undoubtedly true that men are born with open and frank natures, to which anything savouring of tergiversation is abhorrent, but it is possible, just the same, for anyone to cultivate this frankness, like any other good habit. Of course, the ideal thing would be for all of us to have by nature characters free from guile, but this in the common order of things, is impossible. The next best thing to it is for all of us to strive to be as open and sincere in his dealings as he can; it is really surprising how quickly one can drift into the custom of never giving a direct reply to a straightforward question.

We are convinced that the majority of our readers will experience an unpleasant shock when they look back over their recent actions with a critical eye, and try to see how far they have strayed from the path of sincerity and truth, often about the most trivial matters. It is so easy to avoid speaking out in direct condemnation of what is wrong, so simple to play the safe, if somewhat mean part of the passive spectator, that it seems almost brutal when we hear the right kind of man stand up at the proper time and speak words of unqualified blame for what we have come to regard as only a minor fault, after all. Still, we cannot withhold praise from the man who has the courage of his convictions, and is not deterred from speaking his opinion by any thought of public feeling.

All honour, then, to the straightforward man! If we are not all, perhaps, cast in the same mould, we can at least do our best to imitate him. The student who is not above the petty contrivances and ingenuities which seem to bulk so large in the daily life of the University can never be a true leader of men, whatever his temporary success may be.

THE HOCKEY TEAM.

To those who attended the hockey games on Monday night, there was just one thing missing which would, by supplementing the splendid performance put up by the team, have made the enjoyment of the evening complete, and that was proper support by the student body. As on former occasions, there were a few loyal "rooters" present to cheer on the Red and White to victory, but in comparison with the great body of University men which every night crowds the theatres, the representation was poor indeed.

It seems that the students of McGill will never learn the lesson, which we have at various times taken such pains to impress upon their minds, and which has moreover been often borne out in hard-fought battles on the rink—that no hockey team, whatever the individual merit of its members, can play its best unless it feels the support of the whole mass of the organization it represents. By sheer clever playing and combination a poorly-supported line-up may win out over an inferior one, even though the latter are well backed; but in a hard, close game, where one goal eitherway will settle the issue, it is the team with the big crowd of "rooters" behind it that will win out every time.

The useless excuse may be urged that the team seems to be getting on very well with the insufficient support given it, and has won several close contests. This is to a certain extent true, for no one will deny that the boys of the Red and White team have been putting up a great game lately. But it is our firm conviction that with a crowd of two or three hundred "rooters" to support them the team would play just that much better.

There is some occult influence which is nevertheless a wonderfully strong one which attaches to a large assembly of men whose only desire for the moment is to see their team win, and which is responsible for that little extra amount of energy that causes a team to tie the score within five minutes of the gong, and then win out in the last few seconds. If the students of this college want to have a team that can perform this feat, they must turn out in something like the proper numbers.

Remember, this next game (with Loyola) is going to be a su-

A. G. RACEY GRANDSON OF MCGILL PROF.

Star Cartoonist's Grandfather was Professor in Anatomy in 1833.

Romance and chivalry are not dead. Listen to the story of a letter found only the other day, and which shed light on one of the first lecturers of our own medical school, and whose grandson, Arthur G. Racey, is to lecture on the night of the eighteenth. McGill Alumnae will welcome the idea that is detailed here. Whenever a man of brains wishes to bequeath something he should select his progenitors with great care, just as Ingersoll said that a man should select his ancestors in the same manner.

However, what we would like to spring on Mr. Racey is that he is a bigger man than he thinks he is, because, while he is not a graduate of McGill, and while he draws pictures for the Star, and goes his way with his cartoon lectures, we have his record here in the archives provided by Mr. Vaughan to the effect that Dr. Racey, with Mr. Caldwell (Dr.), of course, were in communication when McGill was just a sort of a back yard University down there where the Light, Heat and Power Co. now dictate terms. We have it right straight from the books "By and between and wherefore," as the Bursar laughed like only an Englishman can laugh at his own countrymen's accuracy, when he read it out. There, he said, are the first minutes of the meeting of governors that this University ever saw. The hand writing is beautiful—many of you boys could not do so well—and in the details of Dr. Caldwell, a reference is made to the appointment of Dr. Racey as Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, away back in 1833, and this is only four years after the foundation of the medical school in 1829. The record regarding Dr. Racey is embodied in the second meeting of the University Governors. It remains, therefore, for this Daily of the McGill University to record a letter which tells that Dr. Racey was a member of the teaching staff of the Montreal School of Medicine, appointed by the Governors of McGill University in the original classes of 1833.

Here is a copy of the famous letter which was found in the globe of one of two bronze lamps, discovered only the other night, as an incident to a snowshoe tramp, in which Mr. A. G. Racey, of the Star, is so much interested.

These lamps were originally a part of the Racey estate, and when they were to be disposed of anyway, the present owner took French leave and appropriated them. The finding of the letter in one of the rare old bronze lamps reads like the old boy Alladin, or some other romance, but here it is, and its accuracy can be vouched for in every way even to a fac simile.

COPY.

"Dr. Caldwell, Dr. John Racey, and some other Doctor (owing to some bequest having been left to form a medical school in Montreal, which would have been lost for the purpose, had not the intentions of the bequeather been carried out within a certain time), assisted in forming such a school by commencing to give lectures on some subjects, surgical and medical."

Not long after Dr. Caldwell died, and an auction of his effects took place, at which Dr. Racey, to remember Dr. Caldwell by, purchased his cherry wood desk; also BRONZE LAMPS which used to be in his consulting room."

Now then, these lamps are the ones in which the letter was found, and it is unique that Mr. Arthur Racey should be lecturing in the historic institution where his grandfather played so important a part.

Dr. Caldwell's name appears on the first minutes of the first meeting of McGill Governors in 1829, and the next meeting Dr. Racey's appointment took place.

GOOD SHOW AT LOEW'S.

A bill which is quite up to the standard which the management has been maintaining in the past is being presented at Loew's this week. Burke and Harris head the bill, and were well appreciated by the crowded house. The humorous side was upheld by the fat man in the Welch, Mealy and Montrose act. His line of stories, combined with a series of antics, extremely difficult for a man of his size, kept the audience laughing all the time.

An act which was appreciated by the audience very much was a dainty little Hawaiian act, in which some very pretty singing and dancing was seen. The usual sketch was presented, starring Lella Shaw, in "The Truthful Lie." The other acts on the bill were all heartily appreciated.

The film feature of the week is a play entitled "The Ghosts of Yesterday," with Norma Talmadge. The Loew management are obtaining a selection of high class pictures which alone should attract anyone to the theatre. The programme was completed by an O. Henry Comedy.

preme test, of our team and our college spirit alike. Rely on it, the members of the team are going to do the utmost to bring the cup to McGill this year, but do not forget this, that they will not be at their best until there is a rink crowded with McGill men to cheer them. Monday next, then, will see whether or not there is any remnant of the right spirit at this college.

R. V. C. NOTES.

JUNIOR-SOPH. DEBATE.

The Junior-Sophomore Debate will take place to-day at 2.15 p.m., in the Common Room of the R. V. C.

The question is: "Resolved, that the study of German be eliminated from the curriculum of all American schools and colleges."

Miss Abbott and Miss Swindishurst will uphold the affirmative for the Juniors; Miss Novick and Miss Robertson, the negative for the Sophomores.

Miss Cameron, Miss MacKenzie and Mr. Latham have kindly consented to act as judges.

HOCKEY PRACTICE.

There will be a general hockey practice to-day at 1.30 sharp. Everybody come and be on time, as this is to be an important practice.

PROF. LEACOCK TO LECTURE.

Professor Stephen Leacock will deliver a lecture in aid of The Rupert Brooke Chapter I. O. D. E., this evening, at 8.15, in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Tickets are \$1.00, and may be obtained from Miss Longworth.

NOTICES

HISTORICAL CLUB.

The next meeting of the Historical Club will take place to-night at Strathcona Hall, at 8 p.m. Mr. Smart is reading the paper on "Guizot." All members are requested to be present.

READING CONTEST.

The entries for the Chester MacNaughton Reading Contest will close to-night at six o'clock. Names should be handed in to D. G. Proudfoot, or T. J. C. Heeney, before that time.

NOTICE.

Inquiries about the group photograph of the last McGill Battery have been made by friends of the fellows in it. The Daily finds that the negative is in the hands of Mr. W. B. Edwards, Room 17, 16 McGill College Ave. Phone St. Louis 424. He will print and mail a photograph to any address given to him.

JUNIOR LEAGUE GAME POSTPONED.

Owing to the intense cold, last night, the first scheduled game between Melville and McGill Juniors had to be postponed. This was to be the first game in the Junior League, and considerable interest was centred about it. As it is impossible to play during the present cold spell, a date will be announced later at which the postponed game will be played.

JOHN MORLEY.

He seems to have been the one English statesman of the first rank who throughout endeavored to grasp the Irish point of view, to read the riddle of Parnell, to turn a resolute back upon coercion. If he had a fault, it was an excessive loyalty to Mr. Gladstone, and a failure to realize what it was to cost the Liberal party that Chamberlain should have been driven away. England has paid dearly for Mr. Gladstone's dominating leadership, even though there are circumstances to be urged in mitigation.

There followed long years of opposition during which he stood nobly by the right cause, which was the unpopular cause, during the South African War. These were lean years for liberalism; and it must have been a hard task for one with other tastes to stand by his creed, and keep in actual sight a faith so scorned. With the triumph of 1906 Lord Morley took an office hardly less contentious and infinitely more complex than that of Ireland. His Indian secretaryship is the most conspicuous example, Ripon's viceroyalty apart, of an effort to apply the principles of liberalism to an issue blinded by the prejudices of race and color and manifold diversity of interest. More can be said than that he made a beginning. The feeling of anyone who reads the letters written week by week by Lord Minto, and here reprinted, will be mainly of admiration for a courage that, at close on seventy, could assume so great a task. The problem was barely touched, but faintly stated. There are no more than indications of the path that change may happily one day take. There are noble pleas for clemency in administration, and a fine distaste for executive justice. One feels a certain weariness in the endeavor—a sense that the enemy and the traditions were at times almost too strong. And the tenure was too short to do more than register a hope of greater things.

Through the thirty years of stormy political conflict, the quality of which this book leaves the deepest consciousness is serenity. The judgment on men is sober and clear-cut, the maxims of conduct faithful to those from whom Lord Morley took his principles. He occupied in the House of Commons a singularly aloof position. Never a great orator, his speeches were convincing, and he had the sense of right which prevents the manipulation of a bad case. He lacked the genius of negotiation, and impressed his party less by the charm

J. L. GORDON SCI. '15 RELATES EXPERIENCES

With R. M. A. S.—Tells of Difficulties When Motor Stops When Flying Over Sea.

Last night a Daily representative was privileged to have a talk with J. L. Gordon, Sci. '15, who is now on leave in Montreal after service with the R. N. Air Service, in which he is Flight Lieutenant. He related some of the experiences which he has passed through. He said that generally it was fairly cold in the air, when flying at high altitudes, therefore great care had to be exercised in the choice of warm clothing. Experience has proved that it was necessary to be careful, and now our airmen were using electric-heated gloves, belts and boots, as it was found that the hands and feet gave most trouble, and were most difficult to keep warm.

In the course of the conversation he related how careful a naval airman must be. He said that in the event of the motor stopping when at sea, it would be necessary to come down, and should this prove at all necessary great care must be exercised for coming down too quickly in a rough sea might crush the boat, for in the descent, if a big wave was met, the hull of the boat might receive serious damage.

On one occasion he said he was forced to land, and realized that he was in a locality much frequented by German subs. To add to his misfortune he found that the boat was damaged slightly, and that he was unable to fly back. There was nothing left to do but to try and get back under his own power, so he was able to turn the plane into a motor-boat. This day they "taxi'd" for one hour. To his consternation, he observed a sub on the horizon, and naturally it was quite disturbing, as to whether it was a German or a British sub. For in the same place shortly before this incident, two men had been taken prisoner, their boats being shelled and the survivors picked up. However he was in luck's way, for the oncoming sub proved to be a British one. The sub came alongside, and after all the difficulties had been explained, took him in tow. He was informed that they were then three hours' distant from England. Soon after, he was transferred to a destroyer. When taken on board the surgeon informed him that he was a McGill man from Ottawa, also, he said, that there were quite a number of McGill doctors serving in the British Navy.

All troubles even then, were not at an end, for great care has to be exercised, for the boat is liable to be badly damaged and broken up when landing in rough water, for naturally the water comes in very rapidly when washed by the waves. Also the wings of the plane hinder greatly when forced to be on top of the water, for naturally they are near the water, and are continually dipping in. There was really little danger as long as the plane lay on the sea, for there were so many boats around that give a fair chance of being picked up before the plane had been damaged long.

The members of the C. O. T. C. will have a treat if arrangements can be fixed up for Lieut. Gordon to address them on the work he has been engaged in.

or weight of personality than by the force of intellect. He could never play the tricks and tactics of procedure as, in the fashion of Paganini with his fiddle, Mr. Gladstone played them. In the House and with the people he had an enviable reputation of blunt honesty which won him the regard of men of every creed. He was too aloof from the amangement of men to have led a party as Disraeli led one; too lacking in the dangerous magnetism of oratorical supremacy, by which Mr. Gladstone maintained his power, ever to hold the mass of men. He impressed English politics somewhat as Mill impressed them, with this difference, that while Mill convinced the House that intelligence and character can be translated from philosophy into the large issues of every day life, Lord Morley made it evident that the philosopher himself was capable of such translation. How far this vision extended we do not know. The war casts its veil over his thoughts on our own day. Did he sympathize with the Anglo-Russian entente? Did he aid Lord Haldane in that tragical abortive effort towards friendship with Germany? Did he at all stay the mad race for armaments which seemed, in his last seven years of office, to impend the purposes of liberalism? What thoughts were in his mind on that bitter day of August when he resigned from power? Of all this no word is said. One thing only bears witness to the retention, in dark hours, of the lifelong faith—a plea in the House of Lords for the administration of the war on terms that are consonant with liberty. It is a plea not different from what we would have demanded, and from none other does it mean so much.

Among English men of letters in our day Lord Morley occupies a special place. Bagehot has shown that in the field of critical interpretation he was at least Lord Morley's compeer in quality; and in his exactitude of psychological interpretation Bagehot is clearly the better man. But Bagehot dissipated his energies in a hundred directions, and it is the one great field that Lord Morley has deeply ploughed. Where there is so much of permanence the task of selection is difficult. The Compromise has still its message to a generation which, under the aegis of T. H. Green, seeks to wrap old mysticisms in the cloak of new transcendental terms. That book came as a bold declaration of a faith in doubt, and of the

(Continued on Page 3.)

The Royal Military College of Canada.

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Chemistry, French and English. The discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds ensure health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually. The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each. The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$900. The constant practice of the examination for admission to the College, takes place in June of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR METALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

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Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec

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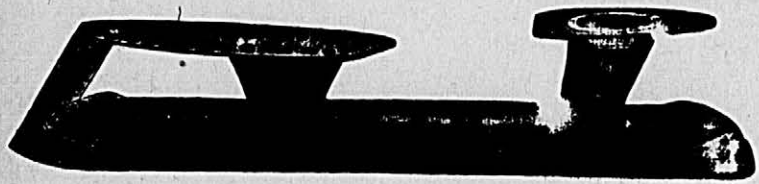
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INTER-CLASS HOCKEY GAME STARTS TO-DAY

Med. '19 Meets Med. '20 in First Game of Series This After-noon.

The first game in the inter-class hockey schedule will be played this afternoon, from 2 to 3 o'clock, when Med. '19 meets Med. '20. The league is run on an elimination basis, the respective faculties playing a series among their classes until one is declared faculty champion. A series is then played among the faculty champions to decide which class shall hold the Capper trophy.

In the series played last year Med. '20 won their faculty series, and it was only after playing two games with the Arts '20 men that they were finally defeated. They are out this year with a team that will be difficult to beat, and declare that the cup will no longer rest with the Arts men.

The Med. '19 team was loud in proclaiming the fact that it had had luck last year, and is out to redeem itself. The '19 line-up certainly appears to be a strong one. Whoever comes out on top this afternoon will certainly do so, only after a very strenuous game.

To-morrow night, from 8 to 9 o'clock, Med. '21 will meet the Med. '22 team. The '21 class have placed their team in the hands of "Ted" Behan, and he is sure to place a good team on the ice. The '22 team are the new comers this year, and much speculation is rife as to what form they will display. They have a large class to choose from, and should put a team on the ice that will show up well.

The hours for the games in the other faculties will be announced as soon as arrangements can be made with the various teams. Judging by the enthusiasm shown in the class league, this year, some very good exhibitions of hockey will be seen.

THE WEEK AT QUEEN'S.

The Medical Faculty have announced that negroes will no longer be admitted to the Department of Medicine, due to the refusal of the patients to have colored students in attendance at the clinics. Fourteen students will be affected. The University is arranging for their transference to other Universities. Dalhousie has already accepted two of the Queen's men.

Queen's Senior O. H. A. team lost their return game with Toronto Crescents 10-3, after holding the visitors 4-2 until ten minutes before time.

The F. O. E. team and the Sophomore girls are tied for the Basketball championship. The play-off, in aid of the Red Cross will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 5th.

The students gave a large reception for Principal Bruce Taylor, his family and staff on Saturday. An address of welcome was read by the President of the A. M. S., to which the Principal responded in a loudly applauded speech. Levana welcomes Miss Mary Taylor, McGill, R.V.C. '20, who will join Arts '20 next session.

The Senate's objection to the number of social functions, countenanced by A.M.S. has caused wide consternation. The Senate draws attention to the ruling entered into Oct. 1915. However, as no objection was raised at the number of functions last year, the agreement cannot hold in its application for the present session, unless ruled to be retro-active.

The Senior team lost to Depot Batteries, 7-6, in the roughest game witnessed in some terms. At one period, Battery had 4 men on the ice.

The Y. W. C. A. reported 172 out of 209 girls as active members, and an enrollment of 112 in study classes. A new series of Mission and Bible Study Classes begins this session.

The annual At-Home of the Science Faculty will be held in the Gymnasium on Friday, February 8th.

Rev. J. D. Byrnes, a graduate of Queen's, and Sup't. of Missions for Northern Ontario, visited the University, and made an appeal for men for his mission circuits during the summer.

JOHN MORLEY. (Continued on Page 2.)

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is because of the answer that he gave that we are forging a scientific response. The Life of Cobden is the text-book of an epoch; and it is, in some sort, the most interesting of his books because, so clearly, the writer learned conviction in the writing of it. Above all, of course, there towers the Gladstone, and however it is regarded, it is in the real sense a magisterial book. Not so much in its portrait of Mr. Gladstone as in the background it paints—the marvelous picture of Newman's Oxford, the tale of the Home Rule epoch, the record of cabinet technique—it sets the perspective of English political history for more than sixty years. Lord Morley would not himself claim that the Gladstone there depicted is the Gladstone history will entirely recognize. It is the disciple's picture, with too few of the touches Dilke and Chamberlain and Hartington could have contributed. It has significant omissions; and there are many archaisms to be explored before the last judgment may be pronounced with confidence. If, from the twenty odd volumes, it was some half-hundred pages one had to take, it is the lecture on Machiavelli that is above all compelling. There, as largely stated as a man can state them, are the great questions; and the answer is made in fine temper and with the deep experience of essential battles lost and won.

CONVERSATION.

Advice to Those Who Wish to Shine in Society.

INSTALLMENT I.

Conversation is one of the most efficient means of bringing one's self into the public eye. With careful practice it can be reduced to a fine art, and used as a most effective weapon against your social rivals. There are several qualities to be cultivated before one may hope to become a brilliant conversationalist:

- (1) A loud and strident voice.
- (2) A vivacious manner.
- (3) Speed in talking (do not stop to take a breath, someone else may say something).
- (4) Impressive words, especially adjectives (her eyes were plenilune, pulsating and poignant). When these have been well practiced one must next turn one's attention to the type of conversation.

I.—Contradictus directus—when the "flon" of the hour remarks that he saw a crow that day flying south, turn round and say in most emphatic tones, "You did not! That raven was going north!"—the effect will be instantaneous.

II.—Contradictus sarcasticus—to remarks similar to the above the proper answer is, "How phenomenal! Crows usually go north in the spring."

IV.—Interrogatus Personalus or Remarkus Personalus—both very efficacious.

The beginner will find it most advisable to confine his responses to these types for the first few weeks, till his reputation is assured, especially in the company of strangers.

Now, as to subjects which are suitable for light conversation, they must be left to the individual's own discretion. We shall venture a few suggestions which may be helpful.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," says one of our immortal bards. Therefore by logical reasoning one comes to the conclusion that one should talk of that of which one knows nothing—the Planetesimal Hypothesis, the dithyrambs of Sophocles, the peculiarities of the spring of the sardine, the proper method of frying roast beef—in fact, any subject similar to these. None of your hearers will know anything about them, so you are safe in any statement you wish to make. If you have had a toothache or an operation lately, talk about them. This always arouses interest and sympathy, and at this point alone do not allow anyone to get a word in about their own experiences—if you do they will never stop talking, and it is absolutely necessary that you should hold the floor all the time. From operations and toothaches, pass on to doctors and dentists, their appearance, "habitat" and "genus." Do not be afraid to express your opinions freely; they are all the more effective if one of your hearers happens to be related to the "Species Medicus." After you have exhausted this subject (and your audience) pass on to the topics of the day. You may now say whatever you please, the listeners will be too weak to resist. Talk about politics, Food Control, soldiers, anything you are interested in. Tell them how family relatives you have at the front; describe their personal appearance, their heroic deeds, their virtues (be careful here that there are no intimates friends of the family present). If you have small brothers and sisters at home, speak of their remarkably clever and amusing deeds and sayings—here someone may have recovered sufficiently to say, "Yesterday, the baby—" Stop them at once! How Sweet! Speaking of babies, my small sister once said—"This compels attention. If you find your audience leaving at this point do not be discouraged, get up and follow them, they will appreciate the attention.

With careful attention to details and a judicious selection of subjects such as these, we can guarantee that you will cause a sensation in society circles.

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MEETING OF ARTS UNDERGRAD. SOC.

Elected Basketball Manager—Want Smoking Room Im-proved.

A meeting of the Arts Undergraduate Society was held yesterday in the Arts Building. At the previous meeting it had been decided to leave the choosing of Arts representatives to the Inter-Faculty debate in the hands of the Executive. Owing to the fact that Science had not as yet been able to find representatives, the debate has been postponed.

At yesterday's meeting H. Burke was elected basketball manager. He will organize a team for the Inter-Faculty Basketball League which is now being formed. The subject of improving the smoking room in the Arts Building was then considered. N. Vineberg moved that the Society should send a resolution to the faculty, urging that the smoking room be made more comfortable. It was argued that if this were done, fewer complaints against talking in the reading room would be received from the Professoriate.

At present the Arts students have no room in which they may spend a spare period, except the reading room. Consequently numerous complaints have been received. Talking in the reading room can be plainly heard in the adjoining lecture rooms.

The meeting was unanimous in its decision that something should be done in this respect as soon as possible, and the motion as read by Vineberg will be forwarded to the Faculty of Arts.

WOUNDED TWICE AND AWARDED D. S. O.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew McNaughton, who was recently wounded for the second time, has been granted the D.S.O. He graduated from McGill as an electrical engineer, with the class of Science 1910, and was a lecturer on the staff until the outbreak of the war, when he went overseas as Major with the First Contingent, in command of the Montreal Battery. He was wounded in April, 1915, at Ypres, and invalided home; to return, however, shortly afterwards, to the front in command of the Howitzer Battery in the 2nd Division. He was later given command of a Brigade in the 3rd Division, and went to the artillery staff of the Canadian Corps in charge of counter battery work. His brother, Capt. M. W. A. McNaughton, who went overseas with the same brigade, was wounded in May, 1916, and is now on the staff of the 75th Battery here.

that the Macaulay who wrote the History of England was also the Macaulay who paid a guinea for a "superb sheet of paper" upon which a valentine for his tiny niece might (in verse) be written. Like Mill himself, and, in another sense, George Eliot, they have the gravity of one who never for a moment descends below the level of ironic gesture; for the ideas among which he moves demand the dignity of full dress. Critics have complained in him of the absence of a religious sense. It is difficult to know exactly what the criticism means. If by religious is meant that elevation of mind and eagerness for great purpose which, as he himself suggests, there have been few more religious men. He lacks the mystic community with the unseen and the unknowable which is at every moment so baffling in persons so diverse as Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone; though one feels here that he has seen the more clearly for it. He is obviously not metaphysical in temperament—Mill, Goethe, Wordsworth, Burke, are those to whom, above all, he seems to return. But, as the whole of his work has shown, he has in a high degree that sense of great institutions which makes a man examine not less reverently because he rejects his truths the great corporate church which still remains the greatest example of human fellowship. It is from Mill and Comte, doubtless, that he has drawn the tinge of rigidity in outlook that is rarely far away. Someone has finely said of him that he has had the Dominican temper; and there is a noble sense in which he has been an Inquisitor for truth. But he has so far retained the power to doubt profoundly that it is, after all, a quality that one needs. And he has kept so generously a love of men, a care for the ends they seek, a passion for the paths they tread, that it is reverence, perhaps above all, that his sternness will evoke. Nor will it be a small claim to our gratitude that he has persistently emphasized the perennial sources of civil and moral wisdom.

The generations are each of them visions that die, and it is the most difficult of tasks to appraise the contribution each has made. There is abroad to-day a temper which belittles, without much knowledge, the achievement of the Victorian time. We should be careful of such light-hearted judgment. The Victorian age, after all, is the age that gave us Darwin and Huxley, Mill and Meredith, John Bright and T. H. Green. "New truths," Lord Morley tells us, "were welcomed in free minds, and free minds make brave hearts. . . . Fresh principles were set afloat, and supported by the right reasons. The standards of ambition rose higher and purer. Men learned to care more for one another." There is hardly here one word too much, and it sets a lofty standard for our generation. And it is in the lives of men who have given heart and mind, as he has given them, to the discovery of those truths and principles, that we shall humbly find the inspiration of our own effort.—H. J. L.

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Be WISE Follow the advice given by the Rulers of our country:
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Train yourself in the habit of THRIFT so essential to your WELFARE. The BEST WAY to do this is to open an account to-day with
The Montreal City and District Savings Bank
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Every courtesy and attention will be shown to you whether your account be large or small.
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Special Announcement For February Fur Selling

We still have \$300,000 worth of Furs in stock that were made to sell this season—and we are going to sell them.

Notwithstanding the enormous advances in raw skins which the St. Louis and New York Fur Sales show — advances which run from a minimum of 10% to a maximum of 100% — it is our intention to adhere to our usual policy of selling all manufactured furs during the present season—rather than to carry them over and sell at higher prices next season. This means \$300,000 worth of Furs at cost price.

The unusual amount of our stock assures splendid assortments from which to choose — and the Fairweather guarantee applies to style as well as quality.

Fairweathers Limited

St. Catherine Street, at Peel

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Enjoy the cold snaps as they come — the Storm or the Blizzard.

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"MADE IN CANADA"

ARROW COLLAR

20c each, 3 for 50c.

JEST TALK

—By Jello

HOPELESS.

Edith: Is the light in the hall??
Ivan: Yes; shall I bring it in?

YEP, SIAM!

There once was a girl named Siam,
Who was kissed by a stripling from Priam,
Said she, when he did it,
"I'd like to forbid it,
But, land knows, you're stronger than I am."

A MUSICAL EXISTENCE.

"Is your married life one grand, sweet song?"
"Well, since the kid's been born it's been like an opera, full of grand marches, with loud calls for the author every night."

SAYINGS OF SOLOMON.

Few people are killed by the accidental discharge of duties.

Young lady (a voluntary waitress in a soldier's tea room, indignantly):
"What am I to do? That man over there called me 'dear!'"
Worried Manager: "Er-ah-tell him you are off duty at seven o'clock."

MY CHEMISTRY.

The hours I spent with thee, O Chem,
Will be a string of flunks to me,
I count them over, every one apart;
My Chemistry, my Chemistry,
Each week a test, each test I fail,
My lab, notes still pile up on me,
I count the flunks unto the end,
And there—a sup, I see,
Ah! acids strong that bite and burn!
Ah! nitric spilled at every turn!
But worst of all, to strive at last to learn
To take a sup.—O Prof.—to take a sup.

It has been suggested that the University should be closed on Monday because it is a place of amusement.

Why not consider it as a place where learning is manufactured, and be closed down for three days?

WHOA, DOBBIN!

Freshette (translating from one of the old reliables): "Take this horse and flee—"

Prof.: "Go on, why do you hesitate?"

Freshette: "I was just wondering how he knew the horse had only one."

"LET'S WIN THE WAR."

WAR MENUS.

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller, for Canada.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

Breakfast.
Grapefruit.
Creamed Codfish on Toast
Tea or Coffee

Dinner.
Mutton Chops Potatoes
Creamed Peas
- Tapioca Cream
Coffee

Supper.
Rice Casserole
Canned Fruit Bran Gems
Cocoa

The recipe for Bran Gems, mentioned above, is as follows:—
Bran Gems—
1 cup bran
1 cup white flour
1/4 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk
1 egg
1 tablespoon melted butter.
Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt; add sugar, milk, egg well beaten and melted shortening. Bake in greased gem pans in a hot oven.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science Experts on the staff of the Food Controller's Office.)

RADIO ENGINEERING COURSE OPENED AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass.—Acting upon the request of Major General Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. Army, the Massachusetts Technical Institute proposes to establish a course in radio engineering. It is only open to fourth year men, and in all probability will be accepted in lieu of part of the requirements for graduation. Men enlisting will be placed in Class "B" of the draft list as being in the United States service.

Country Girl Famous Artist

She left her sweetheart in a little country town, and came to the city, where she made good as an artist. She met a rich married man, and they became dangerously intimate. Then she realized that she was "The Other Woman."

What would you do in such a case?
Would you give up the man you loved or would you break his wife's heart?

SEE

Peggy Hyland

in
'The Other Woman'

AT THE

Holman Theatre

ALL THIS WEEK.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, **GEORGE BEBAN** in **'Jules of Strong Heart'** a play of heart throbs, thrills and laughter.

Grace Hoffman Coloratura Soprano.

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2.15 TO-DAY 8.15

Princess Orchestra, Pathe's Gazette, Chiyu and Chiyu, Weber and Ridnor, "Honour Thy Children," Ernest Ball and Maud Lambert, Eddie Carr and Company, The Great Lester, Nonette, Hawthorne and Anthony, James Dutton and Company, Exit March.

PRICES: Matinees, First Balcony, 15c.; entire Orchestra, 25c. Nights: 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. Box seats, \$1.00.

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Continuous Performance 1 to 11 p.m.

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